

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 178

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th st. and Broadway.—
PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT—AN ALARMING SPECTACLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth
street.—ON THE JURY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—SCHNICKER: OR, THE
OLD HOUSE ON THE RHINE. Matinee at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—OLIVER TWIST—CAP-
TAIN KID, &c.

WOODS' MUSIUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—
ESCAPED FROM SING SING.

ROOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth
avenue.—ENOCH ARDEN.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway.—CHICAGO REPORT
THE FIRE, DURING THE FIRE AND AFTER THE FIRE.

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTREL HALL, 655 Broadway.—
SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—GEORGIA
MINSTRELS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—GARDEN INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT.

TERRACE GARDEN, 5th st., between 3d and Lexington
ave.—SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, June 26, 1872.

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THE ENGLISH BILL FOR VOTE BY BALLOT
passed its third reading in the House of Lords
last night. It is amended, however, and
amendments to such a measure by English
Peers are very likely to mar its first value in
the eyes of the people. The entertainment of
a ballot bill in any shape by the aristocrats is
in itself a solid evidence of the steady advance
of the democratic idea for general reform in
Great Britain, and as such we accept the vote
of the Peers last night. It serves also to dis-
pel Earl Russell's reactionist idea of the
"finality" of reform.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATORS.—The HERALD
correspondents at Berne, Paris and Turin
have furnished us with biographical sketches,
which we publish on another page of this
morning's issue, of the Italian, Brazilian and
Swiss arbitrators. These sketches are com-
prehensive and minute in details of the public
careers of the men, together with the American
and English arbitrators to whom the Anglo-
American dispute is referred for adjudication. A
casual study even of the public life of those com-
posing the Geneva Tribunal will be sufficient
to show that the selection in each case was
wise and thoughtful, and that the judgment of
the Court will be fair and impartial. The peo-
ple of the United States desire nothing more
and expect nothing less.

THE MOSCOW INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—On
the 11th of the present month the doors of
the National Exhibition at Moscow were thrown
open to the Russian public. For months past
the event was looked forward to with consid-
erable interest. The vast empire of the Czar
was called upon to make a show of its prod-
ucts and manufactures at the great fair of
Moscow. In all its arrangements the exhibi-
tion is completely national. Little encourag-
ement was given to outsiders to compete,
for the very reason that everything in-
tended for exhibition must either relate to the
past or the future of the great empire of
Northern Europe. One good result of this
will be to show the progress of Russia since
she has entered upon the career which had its
commencement with the period of Peter the
Great. There is no room to doubt that of late
years the empire has made considerable strides.
Since the abolition of serfdom her advances
have been most marked. "The railroads, man-
ufactures, agricultural development and min-
eral resources of the country speak forcibly of
the progress of a past linked so closely with
the present that it seems almost as the growth
of a day. Russia's dependence on herself is
not the least of her characteristics, and the
present exhibition of Moscow will teach a
lesson to other nations which the empire of
the Czar is not ashamed to offer.

The Geneva Conference in Session—An-
other Change in the Dissolving Views
of Settlement.

Once again the Geneva Conference is all at
sea; the clouds gather over the diplomatic sky,
a tempestuous wind sweeps across the Atlantic
and storm and wreck threaten the unfortunate
Treaty of Washington. The HERALD special
despatch from Geneva brings us intelli-
gence of the reassembling of the Court of Ar-
bitration at four o'clock yesterday afternoon,
the occasion of the curtailment of its adjourn-
ment having been the receipt of important
despatches by the American agent. The hour
of the meeting had been fixed for two o'clock,
but the non-arrival of the English arbitrator,
Sir Alexander Cockburn, caused a two hours
delay. The new papers in the American case
were formally presented, and it was agreed
that the points they raise should be fully dis-
cussed on Thursday, to which day we presume
the Court adjourned. Our special despatch
informs us that another understand-
ing has arisen, this time between the
American government and its agent at Geneva,
and that the rose-colored view taken of the
future of the treaty and the removal of the
difficulties in the way of the conference are not
warranted by the facts in the case. The fault
is laid at the door of the cable, and badly
translated ciphers are blamed for having con-
veyed to Geneva mistaken views of the inten-
tions of our government at Washington. It is
now certainly known that we have not with-
drawn our claims for indirect damages, either
directly or indirectly, and that we still hold
that they are fairly before the tribunal, and
must be adjudicated upon. In fact, we appear
suddenly to have received a wonderful access-
ion of backbone, and our people will be
pleased to learn that we have at last come to
the conclusion to act for ourselves, and not to
be blown about by the whims and vagaries of
others. We are also told that while England
will insist upon a long adjournment and a
postponement of the time limited for the
presentation of the arguments a positive
majority of the arbitrators will decide against
the demand. We have already shown, from
the language of the treaty, that the Court can
have no power to remove the limitations it
places upon the different acts required of the
contracting Powers, and it is difficult to under-
stand how the English representatives could
have expected any other decision on their sin-
gular application.

It will be remembered that a report reached
us from Geneva and Washington simultane-
ously a few days ago to the effect that the
Court of Arbitration had made a decision on
the subject of the indirect claims embraced in
the American case, declaring such claims not
to be admissible as growing out of the acts of
the Anglo-rebel privateers. This was accepted
as a virtual triumph of America, since we
have contended all along for a decision on
the subject of indirect claims that
would afford a settlement of the principle
for the future, and have not especially desired
a money award. A special Washington
despatch to the HERALD on Monday stated
that this was not altogether the correct posi-
tion of affairs; that the end had not yet been
reached, and that the issue heretofore fought
between Lord Granville and Secretary Fish
had only been transferred to the Court of
Arbitration. According to this version of the
situation a difference in regard to the question
before the Conference had arisen between the
American and English arbitrators, Charles
Francis Adams and Sir Alexander Cockburn.
The former, it is said, insists that the con-
troverted claims are within the treaty and
properly before the Court; that a money award
not being pressed on such claims by the
American government it is competent for the
Court to decide that they cannot be con-
sidered under the seventh article of the
treaty, but that, nevertheless, the decision
must reach the whole subject of indirect
claims as a principle and finally settle that
issue between England and America for the
future. The latter contends that the claims
for indirect damages are not in the treaty or
legally before the tribunal; that the motion
of the English agent simply asks the Court to
reject and expunge such matter as the Ameri-
can government admits is not properly before
the arbitrators under the seventh article of the
treaty, and that hence the tribunal cannot
take cognizance of such claims in any form
or make any decision of principle in regard to
them, but must simply order their withdrawal
as a matter foreign to the arbitration. We are
inclined to believe that this gives nearly the
true condition of the case, and our government
has, no doubt, understood the singular position
in which we are placed. Should the Court, by
its judgment, recognize that the indirect
claims are properly in the American case, but
that such claims are not subjects for a money
award, England has her "reserved rights" to
fall back upon, and may insist upon her
assumed privilege of retiring from the arbitra-
tion. Should the judgment of the tribunal
uphold the position of Sir Alexander Cock-
burn, it is evident that we lose everything
for which we have been contending, and
remain bound by stringent neutral obligations
exceedingly difficult of strict fulfillment by a
country with an insufficient police and an
extended sea coast. In such an event would
it be competent for America to retire from the
Court without offence to the arbitrators and
without injustice or insult to England? If
not, on what principle of justice or equity
does such a conflict between the rights and
powers of the two contracting nations plead-
ing before the Court exist?

We conclude that the instructions now sent
to our agent at Geneva, the receipt of which
has been the cause of calling the Court
together, are to the effect that we will not,
under any circumstances, withdraw our claims
for indirect damages from our case or
from our argument, unless a judgment
as to the validity of such claims
against a neutral Power in the event of a viola-
tion of the obligations of a neutral, shall be
rendered by the tribunal as a rule for our
future guidance. If Secretary Fish has at last
firmly adopted this ground he has placed our
government on a proper footing and should
not be again driven from his position. Cleared
of the jungle of diplomatic sophistry, our right
to demand such a settlement of the question of
indirect liability under the Treaty of Wash-
ington is undeniable. No more simple case
could be presented. America charged that
England, by her neglect of the obligations of
a neutral, had allowed rebel privateers to be
built, equipped and relieved at her ports,
and was liable to our government for

the damages thereby inflicted upon us. Eng-
land denied this responsibility, and pleaded that
the British government had fulfilled all its
duties as a neutral. America claimed that
England, if responsible at all, was re-
sponsible to us as a nation for our
indirect losses growing out of the acts of
the privateers, as well as to our citizens for the
damages they had suffered through the direct
acts of the rebel vessels. The Geneva Court of
Arbitration was formed, first, to find if England
had incurred the responsibility charged by
America, and next, to decide the measure of
damages. The tribunal was empowered to
award a gross sum in satisfaction of all our
claims, or to prepare the way for their submis-
sion in detail to a Board of Assessors. The con-
clusion is irresistible that this authority to
name a gross sum was intended to be exer-
cised should the claims for indirect damages
be maintained by the Court, in which event
the award would be a matter of equity and not
a question of detail; while, in case the indi-
rect claims should be rejected, the Board of
Assessors would become a necessary tribunal
for the adjustment of direct damages suscep-
tible of proof. The complication of these
apparently simple issues commenced with the
attempt of England to leave to the Court the
power to decide the question of her liability,
but to deprive it of the right to adjudge for
what she is liable.

The motives of England's policy can no
longer be doubted; the details of the negotia-
tions now before the world render them evi-
dent. Her government had two points to se-
cure by the exclusion of indirect claims from
the consideration of the tribunal—first, to
guard against the risk of an adverse judgment
as to their admissibility, and next, to prevent
the adoption of a settled principle which would
lessen the responsibility of a neutral Power in
the future. England would thus escape the
hazard of being called upon to pay damages so
heavy as to break down the administration
and create serious indignation throughout the
country; while in case of a war in which
England might be a belligerent and America a
neutral, our government would be bound by the
strict rules of neutrality laid down in the
treaty, and the limit of our responsibility,
should they be violated, would remain un-
defined. In her efforts to secure these advan-
tages England has proved true to her tradi-
tional policy of selfishness and bad faith.
In the cavilling and hairsplitting to which the
English government resorted as an excuse for
rejecting the amended supplemental article
we recognize the determination of the Ministry
not to meet us squarely on the settle-
ment of a principle to define for the future
the measure of a neutral's responsi-
bility; and in the position taken by Sir
Alexander Cockburn in the Court of Arbitra-
tion the same sharp practice is apparent. Our
government is bound to resent the former and
to resist the latter. The question of any
alteration or explanation of the supplemental
article is now settled and cannot be revived.
The attempt to drive our indirect claims out
of Court by a snap judgment must be resisted.
We presume that our government has ex-
plained to our agent at Geneva that we still
demand a money award for our indirect losses
under the seventh article of the treaty,
and only imply that we would be will-
ing to waive such award in consideration
of a settlement by the Geneva Tribunal
of the principle of a neutral's liability
for indirect damages. This being the case, the
English plea raised before the Court, that the
indirect claims, not being for a money award,
do not come under the seventh article and
cannot be considered, must fall to the ground.
Our counsel and agent will now doubtless
demand the consideration of our indirect
claims under any circumstances, and if the
Court denies the English application for a
long adjournment a few days must settle the
fate of the treaty. At present, we are happy
to say, the prospect of its destruction appears
promising.

Congressional Aid to Science.

The success of the Agassiz expedition, of
which the HERALD published full intelligence
a few days ago, is another demonstration, if
any were needed, of the propriety of national
aid in physical investigations. The tree of
science, it has been said, has its blossoms as
well as its fruits, and we must not despise the former. A
recent and animated discussion has been going
on in England between the scientific press and
some of the mouthpieces of the parsimonious
ministry upon this subject; and certainly the
conduct of the English government in doling
out a few dollars to science has made us better
satisfied with our own government. The ac-
tion of the last Congress in this particular
has more than half redeemed its legislation;
and the people will forget many of its failures,
in remembering the provision it has made for
the continuance of physical surveys in the
deep seas of the North Pacific, the observa-
tions of the Transit of Venus, the improve-
ment of the Hydrographic Office, the extension
of the Coast Survey, the exploration of the
upper lakes, and, lastly and chiefly, for the
enlargement of the Signal Service and the ex-
tension of its admirable weather reports so as
to secure alike the interests of commerce and
agriculture.

Such enterprises can never be set on foot,
much less successfully developed to meet the
public demands, by any private agency.
Science can now no longer be cultivated by the
rude methods and ruder instruments of our
forefathers. The astronomer cannot work
with his pocket glass or table telescope, such
as Galileo used. The chemist needs some-
thing more than a Wollaston tea tray, and
must have his extensive laboratory. The me-
teorologist has learned the folly of depending
upon the common market barometer, and, in
order to get at the exact condition of the invis-
ible aerial ocean, he must have its fluctuations
visibly recorded by costly self-registering
apparatus.

Besides the expense of all instrumental
appliances for the exact observation of nature's
secrets, the finding out, education and remun-
eration of proper observers, gifted with the
love of research and originality in ascertaining
physical laws, are beyond the ordinary means
of private individuals. When Faraday, after-
wards the great philosopher of his age, was
recognized and invited to some humble duty
in the Royal Institution by Sir Humphrey
Davy, its illustrious chief, it was well said that
of all the latter's discoveries the greatest was
Faraday. To give ample scope to the investi-
gations of such men, in a legitimate way, is
one of the noblest of national works, for which

the whole nation is glad to render abundant
support and encouragement. We rejoice that
the time has come when our legislators, obedi-
ent to the anticipative behests of the people
in this country, have seen the duty of securing
to the people some sheaves of the golden har-
vests of science, which have long been ripe for
use. The time is not far distant when "not
merely thousands will be asked but millions
be eagerly given" to secure the countless ma-
terial and other blessings now stored away for
us in the bountiful lap of nature, to be
gathered by the skillful and patient hand of
science.

The Strikers and the Employers—
Friendly Arbitration the Best Solu-
tion of the Difficulty.

The Chicago Times (straight-out democrat)
proclaims in a double-headed article that the
nomination of Greeley at Baltimore will ter-
minate the organic existence of the democratic
party, "and that the political creed adopted
by the recent conference of liberals in New
York" is in substance the political creed of
the party of the future. The time for the
organization of the party of the future is now." The Cincinnati Enquirer
(Greeley democrat) expresses the opinion that
its Chicago democratic contemporary is work-
ing in the interests of Grant. The jumble is
beginning.

The Iron and Metal Workers' Union yester-
day, on the part of the strikers, forwarded a
letter to the Citizens' Association, asking that
the employers may meet the employed before
such an impartial tribunal as the association
would name, and there argue out the differ-
ences now existing between labor and capital.
How the bosses may respond to this we can-
not say. Capital often makes the error of
refusing anything in the shape of compromise
when it sees its antagonist apparently weak-
ening.

Arbitration in matters of dispute or serious
difficulty is, at the present day, a mode of set-
tlement generally favored. Though it has not
proved up to this time successful in the case
of the Alabama claims, and has, indeed, given
rise to a prolonged controversy, it is, after all,
a safe and rational way of adjusting difficul-
ties. Individuals or bodies of men, like na-
tions, are apt to look at their own interests
exclusively; in the strong light of self-inter-
est; and to lose sight of the reasonable claims
or arguments of those opposed to them. In
the excitement of a contention they may fail
to see even their own interests. Sometimes,
indeed, the interests of contestants are not
inimical when, from hostile feelings engendered
by controversy, they are supposed to be so.
To force a result through the superior
power or tact of one side over another
never proves satisfactory, and leaves a
thorn of bitterness behind. Impartial
arbitration, therefore, is best and
tends to give satisfaction. Looking
at the dispute between the strikers and the
employers in this point of view we have urged
this principle of arbitration upon both. The
London Saturday Review, while blaming the
strikers in the British metropolis for being in
some cases unreasonable, and not approving
of the strikes generally, still calls upon the
masters to be considerate and to avert the
evils of strikes by timely and voluntary
and reasonable concessions. It says, "If the
masters wish to counteract the influence of the
unions (trades unions) they should make up
their minds to anticipate demands which are
certain to be made, and occasionally to give
with a good grace and from a sense of justice
what is afterwards wrung from them with a
heavy fine in the shape of interrupted trade."
The London Times, as we have noticed, treats
this important question of the day in much
the same moderate way, and, while sparing
the workmen for certain untenable demands
they make, urges the employers to make
proper concessions. The employers, too, that
arbitration would be best in solving the diffi-
culty, and commends the proposition of the
masters to refer the matter to Lord Salisbury
and Earl Derby.

The movement here in the same direction
made by committees of the Citizens' Associa-
tion and Board of Emigration should be
favored by all who wish to see an end to the
conflict between labor and capital. It is
to be hoped that a conference may take
place between the employers and employes
through the mediation of these committees and
may result happily. Though this is not exact-
ly arbitration, it has something of that charac-
ter. It is pouring oil upon the troubled waters.
It is the friendly interposition of disinterested
parties, who can view both the just and im-
practicable claims of each side, and show the
advantages of conciliation. Should, however, the
projected conference of the masters and work-
men not end as we hope it may, we would urge
still a committee of arbitration, to be made up
of both sides and an independent and impartial
umpire selected by both. Then let all be
bound by the decision. In this way the idea
of being forced, which is always extremely re-
pugnant, would be removed from the minds
of both employers and employes. There
would be no heartburnings left, and harmony
would prevail. The laborers should remem-
ber that the masters have their capital at
stake, and that under existing contracts and
market prices an increase of wages or reduction
of hours of labor imposes an immediate sacri-
fice. The masters, on the other hand, should
consider the cost of living to the laborers and
their reasonable aspirations to improve their
condition. In the end the masters can make
the community generally pay for whatever in-
creased cost of production there may be and
get as large a return for their capital as now,
while the workmen have no means of improv-
ing their condition but through enhanced
wages or less hours of labor. We hope, there-
fore, that neither will push matters to an ex-
treme to the injury of the other, that a fair
and just compromise may be made, and that
our workshops will resound again with the
hum of renewed and satisfied industry.

Sherman's March to the Caucasus.

The details of Sherman's holiday march
through the empire of the Czar, furnished by
our correspondent and published in another
part of to-day's HERALD, will be found as in-
teresting as those of his visits to Spain, Egypt,
Turkey and the other lands through which he
passed. From Yalta along the Crimean coast,
through the straits which connect the Black
Sea and the Sea of Azof, on to Poti and thence
into the valley of the Rion, beneath the
shadow of the Caucasian range, was a march
which must have awakened strange emotions

in the breast of the American soldier. On
ground which may be considered as the cradle
of the human race, in towns which had a his-
tory before the dawn of Christianity, amid
people who retained the customs of their fore-
fathers of long ages ago, Sherman must have
experienced sensations as strange as they were
unexpected. The shrill sound of the railroad
whistle nowhere greeted the ear, and the tele-
graph pole was nowhere to be seen in this far
off portion of the Czar's dominions. There
were evidences, however, of the steady ap-
proach of the progress which ere long will
help to alter the present condition of things
even here in the far East. The steady march
of Russia since the Crimean war, the active
development of the internal resources of the
empire, the vast network of railroads
spreading over its provinces and bringing
distant parts into closer communion with the
central head are exercising an influence on the
future of the Colossus of the North which is
fast becoming evident. Sherman in his peace-
ful march cannot fail to have mentally com-
pared the old life of the country in which he
travelled with the fresh life of his own native
land. In one he beheld cities and towns
hoary with the age of centuries, and in the
other he thought of the cities which had no
existence within the century in which we live.

Ringling the Changes on Our Ex-
changes—The Political Clangor Rising.

The Alta California (Grant) fears that Mr.
Greeley has set out on the obb tide and that he
will drift to sea, and, from the midst of the
ocean of political defeat, write another book,
entitling it, "What I Know About Deep
Waters." The motto of such work might be—

I'm on the sea—I'm on the sea,
I am where I would ever be,
With the blue above and the plough below;
I am where I would ever be—
I'm safe on my little farm at Chappaqua—we t!

The Albany Evening Times (democratic) re-
fers to the fact that Grant was nominated on
the 6th of the present month, and "yet there
has scarcely a demonstration of approval, be-
yond the purchased tableau at Philadelphia,
been made in any part of the country." Per-
haps the people are preparing for grand
tableaux vivants which will throw all other po-
litical tableaux in the shade.

The free trade ticket is regarded as a side
show, with the pantomime cut off. Frederick
Law Olmsted is not inclined to be made a
Pantaloone in the current campaign.

"They are coming, Father Horace, five hun-
dred thousand strong," if we are to judge by
the quotations, which we copy from the Elmhurst
(N. Y.) Gazette (Greeley democrat):—

After Greeley and Brown are endorsed by the
representatives of the national democratic party,
and it becomes evident to all that they are to be
elected to the two highest offices in the gift of the
people of this country, there will be a lively stamp-
ede of the republican rank and file, from Maine to
Texas and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to the
standard of reform. Now they are breaking loose
one by one from old associations. After the 9th of
July they will come by hundreds and thousands.

The Albany Journal (Grant) says the liberal
reform party is "a party which is nothing save
a corrupt coalition for the spoils." Was there
ever a party coalition in this country or, per-
haps, in any other, but that was corrupt—a
bargain and sale of principle for plunder and
power? The old coalition party of Massa-
chusetts, concocted by Henry Wilson, Burlingame,
Bird, Banks, Butler, Boutwell
and others, was a coalition between free-soilers and
democrats for the purpose of obtaining power
and the possession of the federal offices, the
abolition of slavery being made a convenience
rather than a necessity to carry out the pur-
poses of that coalition.

The Boston Post (Greeley democrat) wishes
that the circle of listeners to Senator Wilson's
recent speech in Faneuil Hall had been wider.
It may be, adds the veteran of the Post, "that
the swoop of Butler down upon the Faneuil
Hall meeting disconcerted the Senator and
made him forget the only points he should
have made." Continues the Post:—

An open union of liberal republicans with the
democrats in Missouri was the suggestion and
parent of Cincinnati, and that promises to lead to a
similar desirable revolution in the administration
at Washington. If Butler is permitted to rush in
and carry off many more such rational meetings
it is not so certain that Senator Wilson will not be
ready for co-operation with the democrats himself.

Such questions as these are being propounded
by the anti-Grant and Wilson
papers:—

Did Henry Wilson say in the fall of 1855, "The
time had come when the uniform of the State
militia should no longer be disgraced by being
seen on the back of a Catholic Irishman or an
infidel Dutchman?"

Here is an opportunity for the Natick
cobbler statesman to explain himself without
the danger of interference from Ben Butler—
for Ben Butler, we believe, never encouraged
Know-Nothingism; he always had one eye,
at least, to the main chance.

According to a report in the Boston Advertiser
(Grant) a democratic orator exclaimed in a
recent democratic delegate meeting in Boston,
"If we put a third man in the field at
Baltimore we are, to speak plainly, damned." The
democracy of Massachusetts certainly
anticipate a resurrection and a quickening of
the flesh under the gospel according to
Greeley.

What is the matter with the Grant papers in
New England? Here are two of them—the
Boston Advertiser and the Providence Journal—
just at hand, that do not sound a single
clarion note in favor of the "Hero of the
Apple tree of the Appomattox." The
Journal, however, is slightly amusing in refer-
ence to the Fifth Avenue Hotel bolt, which
reminds it, it says, of Dean Swift's fleas:—

So naturalists observe, a flea
Has smaller fleas that on it prey;
And these have other fleas to bite 'em,
And so proceed ad infinitum.

The Journal cannot intend to say that the
"little flea" was the creation of the Philadel-
phia Convention, and that other fleas are
preying upon it. Alas! how often it hap-
pens that "The wicked flee when no man pur-
sueth."

The Baltimore American (Grant) states that
General Joe Johnston, of Mississippi, is
against Greeley. It seems that he told Wigfall
(how fortunate he did not fall at Sumter!) in
Baltimore the other day that he would have
nothing to do with him, and that to elect him
"would only be to continue the radicals in
power under another head." The American
adds:—"General Johnston is remarkable as
being the first man who gives Greeley credit
for being true to any principle he professes."

The Washington Patriot (anti-Grant) has
discovered the philosopher's stone. It has
found out why Wendell Phillips sings his
palinode to Grant, and has no difficulty in
swallowing the "great nepotist," and in dis-
covering a quantum of backbone in the man
who is so constituted as to "fall down in the
presence of a glass of wine." The Patriot

avers that the adroit friends of the President
have been "tickling the harridan of Massa-
chusetts with a straw." If there had been a
julep at the end of it the application to the
prostration before a glass of wine might have
been more pertinent. As the new reading of
an old saw has it—

Little straws show
The way the juleps go.

But the fact that Wendell Phillips goes for
Grant is not much of a straw any way. His
inclinations always pointed that way.

The great jubilee times of the campaign will
not be expected before the results of the Balti-
more Convention are known. Then prepare
for a clangor that will outdin the pandanaro
at Boston.

Pope Pius the Ninth and the German
Savans in Rome.

His Holiness the Pope received a deputation
from the German Literary Club of Rome at
the Vatican yesterday. He replied to an ad-
dress which was delivered on behalf of the
members, and took occasion, as is stated in
our cable report, to refer to the situation of
the Church in Germany and the relations of
the Holy See towards the Berlin Cabinet. The
Pope thinks that the Church is persecuted in
the empire. He is pleased with the example
of fortitude which is displayed by the faithful
Germans. He is hopeful of an ultimate and
complete triumph of the cause of the fold—
says, indeed, that it has already triumphed.
The Pope has entered into correspondence
with Prince Bismarck on the subject of the
loyalty, as we read it, of the German bishops;
but the case of the Premier in reply has not
yet been received in the council of the suc-
cessor of the Fisherman. It will be, no doubt,
an exceedingly pointed argument and doubt-
less quite pertinent to the point on which His
Holiness has asked for illumination. The
Pope is scarcely charitable, however, for he is
made to pray that "the stone may fall which
will complete the overthrow of the colossus."
Whether this latter term is applied to Bismarck
personally as a statesman or diplomati-
cally to the governmental system which he has
constructed is not explained; but we imagine,
from his use of the word "stone," that the
Holy Father had just been reading the his-
tory of the combat between David and Goliath,
and that he, in his mind's eye, endowed the
plucky, stout-built Prussian Minister with an
exaggerated development of physical propor-
tion.

British Rule in India.

Since the days of Warren Hastings and
Lord Clive British rule in India has at various
times commanded the attention of the outside
world. It has not been possible for those who
least admired that rule to refuse to admit that
the system pursued by British officials in India
has been attended by most wonderful success.
Under Clive first, and then under Hastings,
what had been but a commercial settlement
swelled into an empire. The firm hold which
these young and daring spirits took of India
they handed over to the British government,
and that hold, from that day to this, the
British government has never let go. British
India, from its vast and ever-increasing terri-
tory, from its teeming population and from its
enormous wealth, is now on all hands admitted
to be the most important dependency of the
British crown. It is the theatre in which
Young England tests and develops her
strength, and some of the best names in Eng-
land—the Wellesleys, the Cannings, the Dal-
housies, the Lawrences, the Napiers and the
Campb